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㉑ 9,9-Dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan derivatives, processes for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions comprising them.

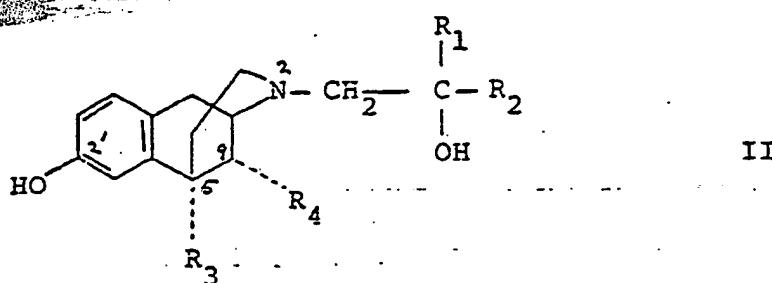
㉒ 9,9-Dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan derivatives having an oxygen-containing substituent on the nitrogen atom, optionally an alkyl or phenyl 5-substituent and optionally a hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy 2'-substituent have analgetic and/or morphine-antagonist properties.

TITLE MODIFIED
see last page

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

This invention relates to 6,7-benzomorphan derivatives.

In Dutch Patent Application 73.09158 6,7-benzomorphans of formula II



5 are described, in which R_1 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, R_2 is methyl or ethyl and R_3 and R_4 are alkyl substituents. According to the description, the compounds possess analgesic activity.

In Eur. J. Med. Chem. 12, 271-278 (1977)

10 2-hydroxyalkyl-6,7-benzomorphan derivatives are described, which have analgetic, morphine-antagonistic and muscle-relaxing activity. The compounds are 5-methyl, as well as 9-monomethyl substituted.

In Dutch Patent Application 75.02724 2-tetrahydro-15 furfuryl-benzomorphans are described having a 5-methyl, -ethyl or -propyl substituent and 0, 1 or 2 9-lower alkyl substituents.

In Dutch Patent Application 76.01924 analogous 2-tetrahydrofurfuryl benzomorphans are described, which however are substituted with two 9-lower alkyl groups and which are unsubstituted in position 5.

5 2-Tetrahydrofurfuryl-6,7-benzomorphans having one 9-methyl and one 5-methyl or -phenyl substituent and which possess analgetic activity are described in Dutch Patent Application 75.09249.

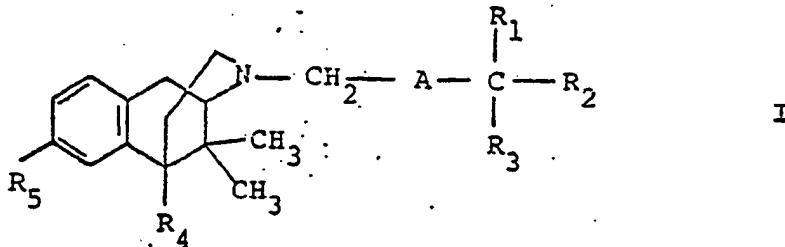
In Dutch Patent Application 71.04557 2-benzoyl-alkyl-10 benzomorphans are disclosed which are prepared by oxidation of the corresponding hydroxy substituted phenylalkyl compounds. No pharmacological activity was described.

British Patent 1 299 669 discloses 9,9-dialkyl-6,7-benzomorphans, substituted in the 5-position and optionally 15 in the 2- and/or 2'-positions.

However, all 6,7-benzomorphans mentioned in the cited literature which have hydroxy in the 2-substituent, have a tertiary carbon atom in position 9, that is to say a carbon atom with only one alkyl substituent.

20 It has now been found that 6,7-benzomorphan derivatives with a quaternary carbon atom in position 9 and having a substituent in position 2 containing at least one oxygen atom, possess unexpected pharmacological, in particular analgetic and/or morphine-antagonistic, acitivity.

25 The present invention provides compounds of formula I



in which A is a direct bond or $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$,

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₂₋₃ alkenyl,
C₂₋₃ alkynyl, C₁₋₂ alkoxy C₁₋₂ alkyl or C₃₋₆
cycloalkyl,

5 R₂ is hydrogen or C₁₋₃ alkyl, or
R₁ and R₂, together with the carbon atom to which
they are attached, form a C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl group
or a 4 to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl group
containing one oxygen atom as the sole hetero
atom,

10 R₃ is hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₂₋₄ alkenyloxy, or
R₆COO- in which R₆ is hydrogen, C₁₋₃ alkyl,
phenyl or benzyl

R₄ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or phenyl, and

15 R₅ is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₃ alkoxy or R₇COO-
where R₇ is hydrogen, C₁₋₃ alkyl, phenyl,
benzyl, phenethyl or 3-pyridyl.

Generally the compounds in which the oxygen atom of the
nitrogen substituent is bound to the carbon atom situated in
20 the β-position in relation to the nitrogen atom of the ring,
are preferred. A is therefore preferably a direct bond.

Where R₁ is C₁₋₃ alkyl, it is preferably methyl or
ethyl, more preferably methyl. Where it is C₂₋₃ alkynyl it is

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preferably ethynyl; where it is alkoxyalkyl it is preferably methoxymethyl, and where it is cycloalkyl it is preferably cyclopropyl. R_1 is preferably R'_1 where R'_1 is hydrogen, alkyl or alkynyl; more preferably it is R''_1 where R''_1 is hydrogen, 5 methyl, ethyl or ethynyl.

Where R_2 is C_{1-3} alkyl it is preferably methyl or ethyl. R_2 is preferably R'_2 where R'_2 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

Where R_1 and R_2 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cycloalkyl ring, this is preferably 10 cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl, more preferably cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl, particularly cyclopropyl. Where they form a heterocyclic ring, this is preferably



A preferred significance of R_1 and R_2 taken together 15 is $-Z-$ where $-Z-$ is $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $\leftarrow CH_2 \rightarrow_3$ or $\leftarrow CH_2 \rightarrow_4$, more preferably $-Z'-$ where $-Z'-$ is $-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $\leftarrow CH_2 \rightarrow_3$, particularly $-CH_2-CH_2-$.

R_3 as alkoxy is preferably methoxy or ethoxy, and as alkenyloxy is preferably $CH_2=CH-CH_2O-$. Where R_3 is R_6-COO- , 20 R_6 is preferably C_{1-3} alkyl. Preferably R_3 is R'_3 where R'_3 is hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy, more preferably R''_3 where R''_3 is hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, acetoxy, propionyloxy, n-butyryloxy or iso-butyryloxy; still more preferably R'''_3 , where R'''_3 is hydroxy, methoxy or ethoxy; particularly hydroxy.

25 R_4 is preferably R'_4 where R'_4 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or phenyl, more preferably R''_4 where R''_4 is methyl or

ethyl, particularly ethyl.

R_5 as alkoxy is preferably methoxy. Where R_5 is R_7COO- , R_7 is preferably methyl, ethyl, benzyl or 3-pyridyl. R_5 is preferably R'_5 where R'_5 is hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy, more preferably R''_5 where R''_5 is hydroxy, methoxy, acetoxy, propionyloxy, benzyloxy and nicotinoyloxy; particularly hydroxy.

Preferred compounds of formula I are those in which, independently,

10 A is a direct bond,

R_1 is R'_1 , more preferably R''_1 ,

R_2 is R'_2 , or

R_1 and R_2 together are $-Z-$, more preferably $-Z'-$, particularly $-CH_2-CH_2-$,

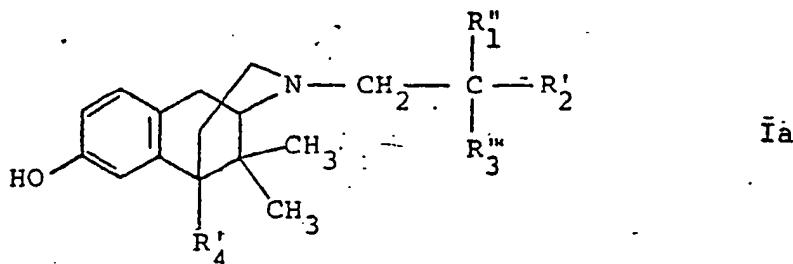
15 R_3 is R'_3 , more preferably R''_3 , still more preferably R'''_3 , particularly hydroxy,

R_4 is R'_4 , more preferably R''_4 , particularly ethyl, and

R_5 is R'_5 , more preferably R''_5 , particularly hydroxy.

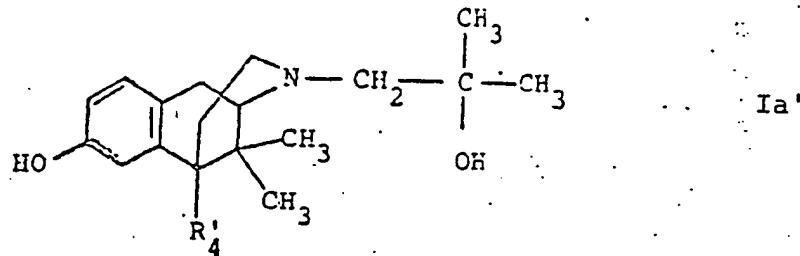
A particular group of preferred compounds of formula I

20 are those of formula Ia



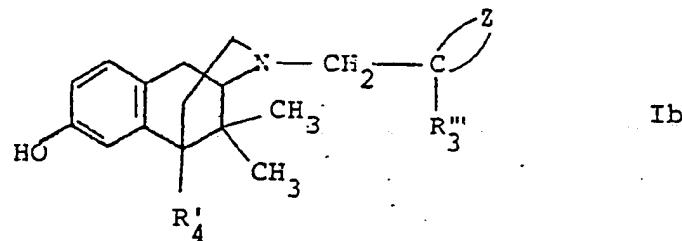
in which R''_1 , R'_2 , R'''_3 and R'_4 are as defined above. More

preferred compounds of formula Ia are those of formula Ia'

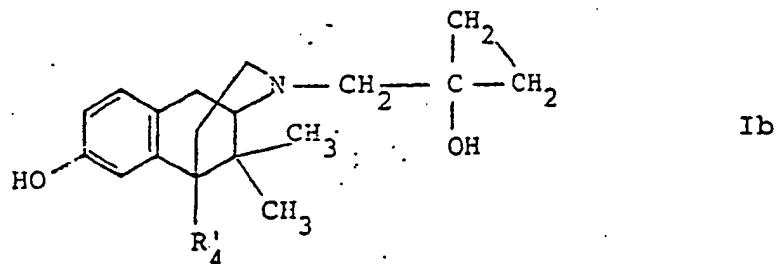


in which R'_4 is as defined above.

A further group of preferred compounds of formula I are those of formula Ib



5 in which Z, R'''_3 and R'_4 are as defined above, more preferably those in which R'_4 is R''_4 , Z is Z' and R'''_3 is hydroxy or methoxy. Particularly preferred are compounds of formula Ib'



in which R'_4 is as defined above.

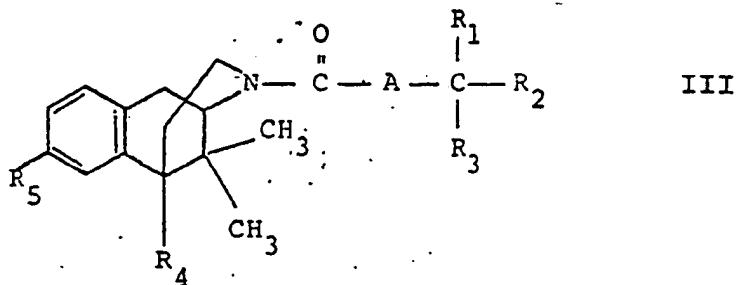
10 The compounds of formula I may exist in free base

form or in the form of their acid addition salts, for example their salts with mineral acids e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic or sulphuric acid, or organic acids, e.g. maleic, oxalic or tartaric acid. The 6,7-benzomorphan structure 5 contains two asymmetric carbon atoms C₁ and C₅. The imino ethano bridge between C₁ and C₅ is fixed as a cis-configuration (1,3-diaxial) and therefore only one racemate exists, provided that there are no additional asymmetrical carbon atoms in a side chain. The racemate can be resolved into 10 optical isomers. One or more asymmetric carbon atoms in the N-substituent may give rise to several diastereoisomeric forms.

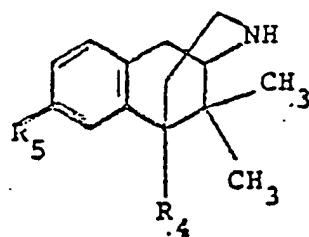
The compounds of the invention, as represented by formula I, include free base and acid addition salt forms, 15 racemates, separated optical forms and mixtures thereof.

The invention also provides a process for the preparation of compounds of formula I, in which

A) 2-acyl-9,9-dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan of formula III

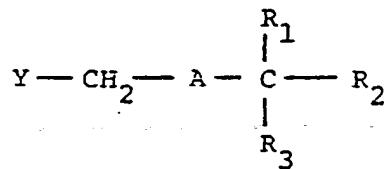


in which A and R₁-R₅ are as defined above, is reduced,
or B) a benzomorphan of formula IV



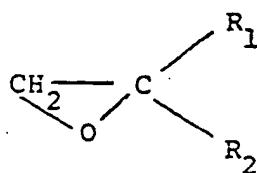
IV

in which R₄ and R₅ are as defined above, is
alkylated with a compound of formula V



V

5 in which A, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as defined above
and Y is a nucleophilic leaving group, particularly
chlorine, bromine, iodine, aryl-, alkaryl- or alkyl-
sulphonyloxy, particularly mesyloxy or tosyloxy,
or C) a benzomorphan of formula IV above is reacted with an
10 epoxide of formula VI

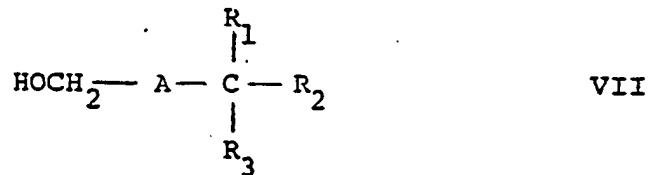


VI

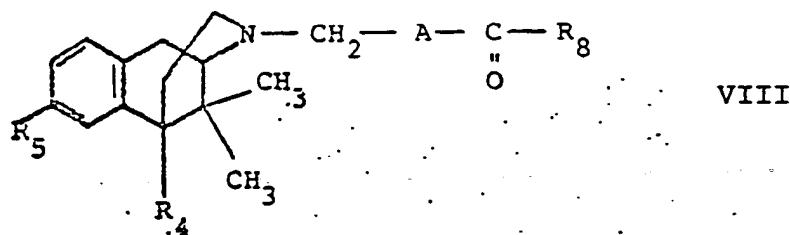
in which R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, to give
a compound of formula I in which R₃ is hydroxy and A
is a direct bond,

or D) a benzomorphan of formula IV above is reacted with a

compound of formula VII



in which A, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as defined above,
in the presence of a Raney-nickel catalyst,
or E) a benzomorphan derivative of formula VIII



5 in which A, R₄ and R₅ are as defined above and
R₈ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy,
is reduced to give a compound of formula I in which R₁
is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, R₂ is hydrogen and
R₃ is hydroxy. If R₅ in the compound of formula VIII is
10 acyloxy, this may be reduced to hydroxy;
or F) a compound of formula VIII above is reacted with an
organometallic compound R₉M where R₉ is alkyl, alkenyl,
alkynyl or cycloalkyl and M is a metal atom or metal-
containing radical, preferably lithium, -MgI or -MgBr,
15 to give, when R₈ is alkyl, a compound of formula I in
which R₁ is R₂, R₂ is alkyl and R₃ is hydroxy. Reacting
a compound of formula VIII in which R₈ is alkoxy with

0004960

R'_9M where R'_9 is alkyl, a compound of formula I is obtained in which $R_1 = R_2 = R'_9$ and $R_3 = OH$. Similarly, where R_8 in VIII is hydrogen, a compound of formula I is obtained in which $R_1 = R'_9$, $R_2 =$ hydrogen and $R_3 = OH$.

5 If R_5 in VIII is acyloxy, this will normally be converted to hydroxy,

or G) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is hydroxy is alkylated,

or H) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is hydroxy is acylated,

10 or I) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is alkoxy, is cleaved to replace the alkoxy group with hydroxy,

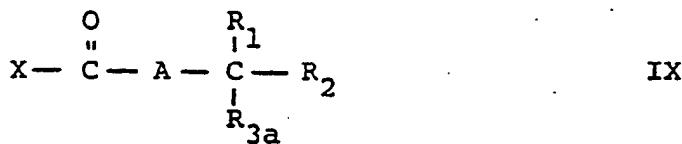
or J) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is acyloxy is hydrolysed to replace the acyloxy group with hydroxy.

15 In method A the reduction is suitably carried out using diborane or a complex hydride, such as lithium aluminium hydride. The hydride is added in equivalent amounts or in excess, preferably in quantities up to double the equivalent amounts. The reduction is preferably carried out in an inert 20 solvent, in particular tetrahydrofuran, at a reaction temperature between 0°C and the boiling point of the solvent.

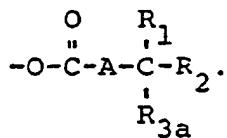
It must be noted that such reducing agents will also be able to reduce O-acyl groups. In compounds of formula III in which R_3 and R_5 are acyloxy, these groups usually will 25 be converted to hydroxy groups leading to compounds of formula I in which R_3 and R_5 are hydroxy.

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The compounds of formula III may be prepared for example by acylation of a benzomorphan of formula IV with a compound of formula IX



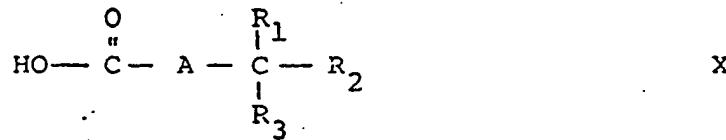
in which A, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, R_{3a} is as 5 R₃ except that it may not be hydroxy, and X is halogen or



The acylation of the benzomorphan of formula IV is preferably carried out in the presence of an acid binding agent, particularly triethylamine or pyridine. Suitable solvents include chloroform, pyridine or dimethyl formamide. 10 Usually the reaction temperature is between 0°C and the boiling point of the reaction mixture.

The compounds of formula III in which R₃ is hydroxy, may be prepared by hydrolysis of the corresponding compounds in which R₃ is acyloxy.

15 The compounds of formula III can also be prepared by reaction of a benzomorphan of formula IV with a carboxylic acid of formula X



in which R₁-R₃ are as defined above, in the presence

0004960

of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. This acylation method is effected under normal conditions, e.g. in chloroform as a solvent, after which the reaction product is isolated in a conventional manner.

5 If a benzomorphan of formula IV, in which R₅ is hydroxy, is used as a starting compound, the hydroxy may be acylated as well, giving a compound of formula III in which R₅ is acyloxy, which however will be reduced again to hydroxy in the next reaction step.

10 Method A is advantageous for the preparation of compounds of formula I in which R₃ is alkoxy.

The preparation of the benzomorphans of formula IV is described in Dutch Patent Applications 69.08527, 69.08528 and 76.01924. The compounds of formula IX and X are either 15 known or may be produced in manner analogous to the production of known compounds.

In method B, the reaction is preferably carried out by using an equivalent amount or a small excess of the alkylation agent of formula V. Suitably an acid binding agent is used 20 which does not react with the alkylation agent. For this purpose sterically hindered amines, e.g. dicyclohexylethylamine can be used, but generally inorganic bases such as sodium or potassium carbonate and especially sodium or potassium bicarbonate are preferred.

25 The reaction is preferably carried out in an inert organic solvent, e.g. acetone, butanone, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulphoxide, dioxane or methylene

chloride or a mixture of such solvents. Tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide or mixtures thereof are preferred. Generally the reaction may be run from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent.

5 With less reactive alkylating agents the reaction can be accelerated by addition of catalytic or equivalent amounts of sodium or potassium iodide.

Method C is suitably carried out in an inert organic solvent, preferably a lower alcohol of 1-5 carbon atoms or 10 in a mixture of such an alcohol with dichloromethane. Sometimes it is advantageous to add water to the reaction mixture.

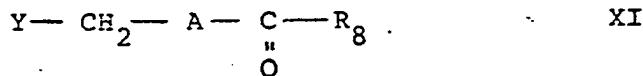
The reaction conditions mainly depend on the reactivity of the epoxide. Usually the reaction may be run some hours and is preferably effected at temperatures in the range of 15 20-120°C. Where a volatile epoxide is used, a closed system may be necessary.

Method D may be effected in an inert solvent immiscible with water, e.g. toluene, under conventional reaction conditions. Preferably the reaction is carried out in boiling 20 toluene, with removal of the water which is formed. This method is preferably applied to compounds in which R₃ is other than hydroxy.

The reduction in method E may be effected in several ways. Preferably a hydride, e.g. lithium aluminium hydride, 25 is used as a reducing agent, as described under method A. Reduction of carbonyl compounds to secondary alcohols of formula I can also be effected by catalytic hydrogenation.

This hydrogenation is preferably carried out with platinum or palladium (optionally on charcoal) as a catalyst in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol or acetic acid or with Raney-nickel as a catalyst in ethanol.

5 The starting compounds of formula VIII may be prepared by alkylating a benzomorphan of formula IV with a compound of formula XI



in which Y is halogen and A and R₈ are as defined above, in a manner described under method B.

The compounds of formula VIII, in which R₈ is alkyl may also be prepared by reaction of the corresponding carboxylic acid, carboxamide or carbonitrile with a suitable organometallic compound of formula R₈M, in which M is as defined above, in conventional manner.

Method F is carried out by conventional techniques, preferably in an inert solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or diethylether and in a nitrogen atmosphere.

In method G, if two hydroxy groups are to be converted to alkoxy, hydroxy is suitably first converted into the corresponding alkali salt, e.g. with sodium hydride in an aprotic solvent. This salt is then treated with an alkyl halide or an alkyl or aryl sulphonic ester, preferably with an alkyl halide.

25 Due to the difference in acidity of the hydroxy radicals R₃ and R₅, R₅ may be alkylated selectively, e.g.

by converting the hydroxy radical R_5 with dilute alkali hydroxide solution into an alkali salt and treating the product with a dialkyl sulphate.

The application of method H is preferably carried out 5 with an acid chloride or anhydride as described under method A. A 2'-OH-group may be acylated selectively if an $R_3 = OH$ group is sterically hindered.

Suitable ether-cleaving reagents for method I include hydrogen halides e.g. hydrobromic acid and Lewis acids, e.g. 10 boron tribromide. Aromatic ether groups may be cleaved selectively by sodium thioethoxide.

The hydrolysis of method J may be carried out under acid or alkaline conditions, preferably in aqueous alcoholic solution. An acyloxy group in the R_5 position can be hydro- 15 lysed selectively under mild conditions.

The starting materials of formulae V, VI, VII and XI are either known or may be prepared in conventional manner from known compounds.

The reaction products from any of methods A-J may be 20 isolated from the reaction mixture and purified by conventional means.

Diastereoisomers may be separated by known techniques, based on their different physical and chemical characteristics, e.g. by fractional crystallisation or by column chromatography. 25 These isomer separations may be effected after the final step of the synthesis or optionally in an earlier phase, after the formation of the mixture of stereoisomers. In cases

in which in compounds of formula I, R₃ is alkoxy or acyloxy, the diastereoisomers of the corresponding hydroxyl compounds are suitably first separated by chromatography. Thereafter each separate isomer is alkylated or acylated.

5 Racemic mixtures may be resolved into their optical isomers, e.g. by separation of their salts with suitable optical active acids, in conventional manner.

The free base and acid addition salt forms of the compounds of formula I may be interconverted by standard 10 methods.

The compounds of formula I possess pharmacological activity. In particular they possess analgetic and morphine-antagonist activity, and are therefore indicated for use as analgetics and morphine antagonists, as indicated by

15 1) the tail retraction test in male Wistar rats, as described in Arzneim. Forsch. 13 502 (1963), the measuring times of 15 seconds being reduced to 10 seconds.

The results may be evaluated according to the following three pain-killing levels:-

20 a) moderate pain killing activity (M.A.): retraction time of the tail is between 6 and 10 seconds,

b) pronounced pain killing activity (P.A.): no retraction within 10 seconds, but a slight motion of the tail in warm water.

25 c) surgical pain killing activity (S.A.): no retraction within 10 seconds and no motion of the tail.

0004960

2) the nalorfine activity test in the rat:

0.63 mg fentanyl/kg body weight is administered s.c. to male Wistar rats to cause respiration depression, loss of righting reflex, muscle stiffening, 5 killing of surgical pain and blocking of the cornea and pinna-reflexes. The ability to counteract these phenomena is a measure of the nalorfine activity of the compounds to be investigated. 30 Minutes after the s.c. injection, the animals are injected intravenously 10 with the test compounds or with pentazocine and nalorfine as controls.

3) the writhing test in the rat:

1 ml 1% acetic acid is administered i.p. to female Wistar rats having a body weight of 150-190 g. 15 During the following 25 minutes the number of writhings are noted. The average number of writhings is taken to 100 in control animals. The test compounds and the reference compounds are administered before the acetic acid injection, 30 minutes before, if subcutaneously 20 and 45 minutes, if orally administered.

An indicated suitable daily dosage is from 0.1 to 100 mg, preferably administered in divided dosages of from 0.025 to 50 mg 2 to 4 times daily, or in retard form.

The compounds may be administered in free base form 25 or in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt forms, which salt forms have the same order of activity as the free base forms.

The compounds of formula I may be admixed with conventional pharmaceutically acceptable diluents or carriers and, optionally, other excipients, and administered for example in such forms as tablets, capsules and injectable 5 solutions. They may be administered in combination preparations with other analgétics or with other active agents, e.g. sedatives, tranquillizers or hypnotics.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

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Example 1 (Method A)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxyethyl)-
6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

To a solution of 3.0 g (12.3 m mole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-
5 ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan in 45 ml of dry methylene
dichloride and 26.8 ml of triethylamine is added dropwise a
solution of 4.0 g (36.6 m mole) of methoxyacetyl chloride in
30 ml of dry methylene dichloride at room temperature.

The mixture is refluxed for 30 minutes. After cooling
10 water is added, and the organic phase is separated from the
aqueous phase, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated
in vacuo. The mixture is filtered through a silica gel
column with a mixture of cyclohexane and acetone (3:1) as the
eluent. The fraction containing 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2-
15 (2-methoxyacetyl)-2'-(2-methoxyacetoxy)-6,7-benzomorphan
is evaporated to dryness, giving a yellow oily residue (4.3 g).

The residue is dissolved in 80 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran.
The solution is added dropwise, under a nitrogen
atmosphere to a stirred suspension of 1.47 g (39 m mole) of
20 lithium aluminium hydride in 30 ml dry tetrahydrofuran at
room temperature. After stirring for 30 minutes, 18 ml of
ethyl acetate is carefully added dropwise followed by 150 ml
of a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. The precipitate
formed is filtered and washed with chloroform. The aqueous
25 phase is separated from the chloroform phase and extracted
three times with chloroform. The collected chloroform layers

0004960

are dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated in vacuo. The obtained residue is converted into the HCl salt and crystallized from a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate, yielding 2.4 g of the title compound (m.p. 222°-225°C 5 decomp.).

Examples 2-7 (Method A)

In the same manner, the following N-substituted benzomorphan derivatives are obtained, starting from the listed N-unsubstituted benzomorphan derivatives and the corresponding acid chlorides:

Example No.	Starting compound	N-substituent	salt	m.p. (°C)
2	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	222-230 (decomp)
3	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	205-206
4	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	HCl	187-188
5	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	205 (decomp.)
6	B	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	197-200 (decomp.)
7	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	227-229

Starting compounds

A : 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan

B : 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan

C : 2'-hydroxy-5,9,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan

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Example 8 (Method A)

2-(2-t-Butoxyethyl)-9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-
6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

To a solution of 4.44 g (32.6 mmole) t-butoxy-acetic acid in 25 ml dry chloroform is added dropwise over 15 minutes, at room temperature and in a nitrogen atmosphere, a solution of 3.89 g (32.6 mmole) thionyl chloride in 25 ml dry chloroform. After 20 hours stirring a solution of 2.0 g (8.16 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan in 18 ml of triethylamine and 20 ml of dry chloroform is added dropwise to the mixture. After refluxing for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture is cooled and water is added. The aqueous layer is extracted twice with chloroform, after which the combined chloroform layers are dried over 15 magnesium sulphate.

After evaporation of the solvent in vacuo, the residue is filtered through a silica gel column with a mixture of cyclohexane and acetone (3:1) as the eluent. The fraction containing 2-(2-t-butoxyacetyl)-2'-(2-t-butoxyacetoxy)-9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-6,7-benzomorphan is evaporated to dryness, yielding 2.7 g oily residue.

This residue is dissolved in 25 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran, and the solution is added dropwise under nitrogen to a suspension of 0.69 g (18 mmole) of lithium aluminium hydride in 25 ml dry of dry tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. After stirring for 30 minutes at room temperature 15 ml of ethyl acetate and 150 ml of a saturated ammonium chloride

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solution are carefully added dropwise. The precipitate formed is filtered and washed with chloroform. The aqueous layer is separated from the chloroform layer and extracted three times with chloroform. The collected chloroform layers are 5 dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue is converted into the HCl salt and crystallized from a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate. The yield of the title compound is 1.7 g, m.p. 196-198°C.

Examples 9-21 (Method A)

10 Starting from the following N-unsubstituted benzomorphan derivatives and the corresponding carboxylic acids, N-substituted benzomorphan derivatives are obtained in the same manner as in Example 8.

Example No.	Starting compound	N-substituent	salt	m.p. (°C)
9	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	170-172 (decomp.)
10	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_3$	HCl	235-238
11	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_3$	HCl	233 (decomp.)
12	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	195-198
13	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	228-229
14	B	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	202-204 (decomp.)
15	B	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_3$	HCl	224-226
16	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	208-211
17	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HBr	210-212
18	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_3$	HCl	244-248
19	D	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_3$	HCl	249-253
20	E	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	244-252
21	F	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	257-266*

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* Both diastereoisomers are separated by fractional crystallization. M.p. of isomer A 247-253°C and of isomer B 262-267°C.

Starting compounds

- 5 A : 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan
B : 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan
C : 2'-hydroxy-5,9,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan
D : 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-5-n-propyl-6,7-benzomorphan
E : 9,9-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan

10 Example 22 (Method A)

In the same manner as described in Example 1, but using pyridine instead of methylene dichloride/triethylamine as a solvent and refluxing for 1 hour instead of 30 minutes, the intermediate product 9,9-dimethyl-2-(2-methoxyacetyl)-

- 15 2'-(2-methoxyacetoxy)-6,7-benzomorphan is prepared, starting from 0.9 g of 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan in 15 ml pyridine and 0.8 g of methoxyacetyl chloride in 5 ml of pyridine. The yield of the intermediate product is 1.5 g (yellow oil). The benzomorphan mentioned in Example
20 6 is obtained by reduction in the same way as described in Example 1.

Example 23 (Method B) 9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

- 25 To a mixture of 2.0 g (8.16 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan and 2.4 g of potassium bicarbonate in 12 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran is added,

clockwise, a solution of 1.12 g (9 mmole) 2-bromoethanol in 5 ml of dry dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture is heated at 70°C until complete conversion is determined by thin layer chromatography (~20 hr).

5 The reaction mixture is poured into water and extracted three times with chloroform. The collected chloroform layers are dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent is evaporated in vacuo. The residue is then filtered over silica gel with toluene ethyl acetate as eluent (gradient 10 elution). The fractions containing the desired compound are evaporated to dryness. The residue is converted into the HCl salt and crystallized from a mixture of methanol and ether. The yield of the obtained title compound amounts to 0.56 g, m.p. 227-231°C.

15 Example 24: Intermediates I 1 - I 4 (Method B)

Using the following N-substituted benzomorphan derivatives and alkylating them with the compounds RX, N-substituted compounds are obtained in the same manner:

Example No.	Starting compound	N-substituent (=R of the compound RX)	X (of RX)	salt	m.p. (°C)
24	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	Cl	-	oil
I 1	D	$-\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	Br	-	-
I 2	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$	Br	-	-
I 3	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	Br	-	-
I 4	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	Br	-	-

The intermediate compounds I 1 - I 4 were used for further reactions without purification.

The starting compounds A, C and D are as given under Examples 9 - 21.

5 Example 25 (Method C)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(1-hydroxycyclo-
propylmethyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

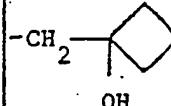
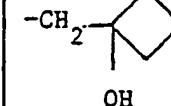
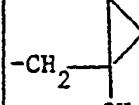
To a solution of 130 g (0.43 mole) 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan (containing 15% by wt. isopropanol) in 1 l absolute ethanol is added a solution of 40.4 g (0.57 mole) oxaspiropentane in 2825 g methylene chloride. After refluxing for 3 hours and cooling to room temperature, the solution is made weakly acid by adding isopropanol/HCl.

15 The solution is decolorised with activated charcoal and the solvent evaporated in vacuo. The residue is dissolved in 3 l boiling methanol, and as methanol is distilled from the boiling solution, ethyl acetate is added at a rate sufficient to maintain constant volume until crystallisation 20 occurs. The crystalline product (112 g) is recrystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate to give the pure title product, m.p. 246-249°C.

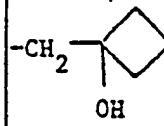
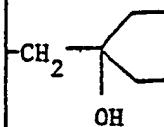
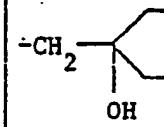
The compound of Example 25 may be prepared as its optical isomers, of which the (+) isomer has m.p. 242-246°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +107.1^\circ$ and the (-) isomer has m.p. 243-247°C, $[\alpha]_D = -106.8^\circ$, by using optically active starting material.

Examples 26 - 45 (Method C)

In manner analogous to Example 25, but using a closed reaction vessel where the epoxide used has a low boiling point, the following compounds are obtained:

Example No.	Starting Compound	N-substituent	salt	m.p. (°C)
26	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHORCH}_3$	HCl	$\begin{cases} 226-229^2) \\ 215-220 \end{cases}$
27	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$	HCl	230-234
28	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	HCl	$\begin{cases} 168-171^1) \\ 172-175^2) \end{cases}$
29	A	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	HCl	235-238
30	A	$-\text{CH}_2-$ 	HCl	259-268
31	B	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$	HCl	222-224
32	B	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	-	-
33	C	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$	HCl	239-241
34	E	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$	HCl	196-201
35	E	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	-	-
36	E	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_3$	$\begin{cases} (\text{COOH})_2 \\ \text{HCl} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 157-162^2) \\ 261-266^3) \end{cases}$
37	E	$-\text{CH}_2-$ 	HCl	243-253
38	E	$-\text{CH}_2-$ 	$(\text{COOH})_2$	165-172
39	B	do.	HCl	250-254
40	C	do.	HCl	247-251
41	D	do.	HCl	216-219
42	F	do.	HCl	203-205

0004960

Example No.	Starting Compound	N-substituent	salt	m.p. (°C)
43	B		HCl	265 (dec.)
44	A		HCl	248-252
45	A		HCl	251-255

1) Isomers A + B

2) Isomer A

3) Isomer B

Starting materials A - E are as given above : starting material F is 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-6,7-benzomorphan.

The compounds of Examples 32 and 35 were immediately used, in unpurified state, for further reactions.

Example 46 (Method D)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxyethyl)-

6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride (Compound of Example 1)

A mixture of 2.0 g (8.16 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-10 ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan, 0.62 g (8.16 mmole)

2-methoxyethanol and 1.7 g Raney nickel in 100 ml of dry

toluene is refluxed for 48 hours under nitrogen. The water

which is formed is removed by a Dean-Stark trap. After

cooling the reaction mixture, the Raney nickel is separated

15 by filtration and the filtrate is evaporated to dryness. The

0004960

residue is filtered through silica gel (50 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate (8:2) as the eluent. The fraction containing the desired compound is evaporated to dryness in vacuo and the residue (0.7 g) is converted into the HCl salt and 5 crystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate to obtain 420 mg of the title compound, m.p. 222-226°C.

Example 47 (Method E)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxethyl)-6,7-
benzomorphan hydrochloride (Compound of Example 23)

10 800 mg of the unpurified intermediate product I 3 (an oil) is dissolved in 25 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. The solution is added, dropwise and under nitrogen, to a suspension of 500 mg of lithium aluminium hydride in 10 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. After 45 minutes stirring at room 15 temperature, the excess lithium aluminium hydride is destroyed with ethyl acetate. Then 100 ml of a saturated solution of ammonium chloride are added dropwise. The formed precipitate is filtered and washed with chloroform. The water phase is separated from the chloroform phase and extracted three 20 times with chloroform. The collected chloroform layers are dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The residue is converted into the HCl salt and crystallized in a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate to obtain 350 mg of the title compound with m.p. 227-230°C.

Example 48 (Method F)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-2-
methyl-3-butenyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

To a Grignard solution prepared from 1.68 g (70 mmole) 5 of magnesium and 10.1 g (75 mmole) of vinyl bromide in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran are added dropwise 8 g (26 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-oxopropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan (compound I 2) in 80 ml dry tetrahydrofuran. After refluxing for 1 hour, a saturated ammonium chloride solution 10 is added to destroy the excess of Grignard reagent. The tetrahydrofuran is evaporated in vacuo and to the residue concentrated ammonia is added. The basic mixture is extracted three times with toluene. The collected toluene layers are washed with water, dried over magnesium sulphate and 15 concentrated in vacuo. After filtration through a silica gel column with methanol/chloroform (1:19) as the eluent, the fractions with the desired compound are evaporated to dryness in vacuo and converted into the HCl salt. After three recrystallisations from methanol/ethyl acetate 1.5 g of the 20 pure title compound, being the less polar isomer (A) with m.p. 230-236°C (decomp.), are obtained. The more polar isomer (B) cannot be isolated in a pure state from the mother liquor. The ratio of the isomers A:B is about 9:1.

Example 49 (Method F)

25 Using ethyl magnesium bromide instead of vinyl magnesium bromide is prepared in the same way 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-2-methylbutyl)-6,7-benzo-

morphan hydrochloride, m.p. 233-235°C (decomp.). The product is mainly a single isomeric form, as established by thin layer chromatography; probably the less polar A isomer

Example 50 (Method F)

5 9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-butynyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

While stirring under a nitrogen atmosphere, purified acetylene is passed into 150 ml of dry, freshly distilled tetrahydrofuran during 45 minutes at -78°C. To this 10 solution is added dropwise in 15 minutes 26.4 ml of a n-butyl lithium solution (1.5 M in n-hexane) at the same temperature. After stirring for 10 minutes at -78°C is added, dropwise, a solution of 6.0 g (17.8 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-oxopropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan in 15 60 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran and stirring is continued for 30 min at -78°C. The reaction mixture is warmed to room temperature and water and a sodium bicarbonate solution are added. The organic phase is separated from the aqueous phase, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulphate 20 and concentrated in vacuo. The residue (6.6 g) is a mixture of two isomers in a ratio of about 5:1. The mixture is converted into the HCl salt and crystallised from ethanol/ ethyl acetate. After recrystallisation the isomers are obtained separately. Isomer A (less polar) has m.p. 25 203-213°C, decomp.; isomer B (more polar), m.p. 208-216°C, decomp.

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Example 51 (Method F)

2-(2-Cyclopropyl-2-hydroxypropyl)-9,9-dimethyl-5-
ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan oxalate

To a solution of 4.5 g (30 mmole) of cyclopropyl phenyl sulfide in 50 ml dry tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise, while stirring at 0°C under nitrogen, 25 ml of a 2.3 M solution of n-butyl lithium in n-hexane. After stirring for 2 hours at 0°C, a solution of 2.05 g (6.8 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-oxopropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan in 50 ml dry tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise. Then the mixture is refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling, the organic layer is twice washed with water, dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is filtered through a column of 100 g silica gel with cyclohexane/ether 15 (3:1) as a eluent, to obtain 2 g of an adduct, which in order to remove the phenylmercapto group is boiled with 2 g Raney nickel in 100 ml of absolute ethanol. The completion of the reaction after 100 hours is established with thin layer chromatography. After filtration of the Raney nickel the 20 filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is filtered through a silica gel column (100 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate (8:2) as the eluent. The obtained free base is converted into the oxalate with one equivalent of oxalic acid and crystallised from acetone. Yield 700 mg, 25 m.p. 182-186°C.

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Example 52 (Methods B and F)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2-(2-ethyl-2-hydroxybutyl)-
2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

To a mixture of 5.0 g (20.4 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-
5 ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan and 4.04 g of potassium
bicarbonate in 25 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran is added drop-
wise, while stirring under nitrogen, a solution of 4.2 g
(25 mmole) of ethyl bromoacetate in 20 ml of dimethyl
formamide. The reaction mixture is heated for 20 hours at
10 70°C and after cooling is poured into water. The aqueous
phase is extracted three times with chloroform. The collected
chloroform extracts are dried over magnesium sulphate and
are evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to obtain
4.6 g of the crystalline free base.

15 1.0 g (3.0 mmole) of the base is redissolved in 20 ml
of dry ether and the solution is added dropwise to a solution
of 16 mmole ethyl magnesium iodide in 20 ml dry ether. After
refluxing for 2 hours a saturated ammonium chloride solution
is added dropwise. The aqueous layer is extracted with
ether, the collected ether layers are dried over magnesium
sulphate and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure.
The residue is filtered through a silica gel column with
ether/petroleum as the eluant. The fractions containing
the desired compound are evaporated to dryness under
reduced pressure. The residue is converted into the
HCl salt and crystallized from methanol/acetone to

0004960

obtain 0.13 g of the title compound, m.p. 223-233°C.

Example 53

From the ethyl ester of the corresponding 5-propylbenzomorphan (intermediate I 1) and methyl magnesium iodide 5 is obtained in the same manner as in Example 52 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-(2-methyl-2-hydroxypropyl)-5-n-propyl-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride, m.p. 223-226°C.

Example 54 (Method G)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-methoxy-2-(2-methoxypropyl)-6,7-
10 benzomorphan oxalate

1.7 ml (30 mmole) of methyl iodide and 0.93 g (20 mmole) of sodium hydride (55% suspension in oil) are added gradually to a solution of 1.0 g (3.15 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxypropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan in 4.5 ml
15 of dry tetrahydrofuran, cooled to 0°C. The reaction mixture is stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The excess of sodium hydride is carefully destroyed with water. After an acid-base separation and the evaporation of the organic phase to dryness under reduced pressure, the residue is converted
20 into the oxalate and crystallised from acetone and from methanol/ethyl acetate to obtain 400 mg of the title compound, m.p. 157-162°C.

Example 55 (Method H)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2-(2-methoxypropyl)-2'-propionyl-
25 oxy-6,7-benzomorphan oxalate

A mixture of 1.5 g (4.7 mmole) 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-

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2'-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxypropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan (Example 8),
3.0 g of 100% metaphosphoric acid and 12.0 g propionic
anhydride is warmed at 50-60°C for 30 minutes while stirring.
The reaction mixture is cooled and poured into water, concen-
5 trated ammonia is added to the water layer and the basic
mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate. The collected ethyl
acetate layers are dried over magnesium sulphate and eva-
porated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue is
converted into the oxalate and crystallised from methanol/
10 ethyl acetate to obtain 0.99 g of the title compound,
m.p. 129-145°C.

Example 56 (Method H)

2'-Benzoyloxy-9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2-(2-hydroxy-2-
methylpropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

15 0.9 g (6.4 mmole) of benzoyl chloride in 10 ml of
chloroform are added, dropwise under nitrogen and while
stirring, to a solution of 1.54 g (4.85 mmole) of 9,9-
dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-
6,7-benzomorphan (Example 25) and 0.65 g (6.4 mmole) triethyl-
20 amine in 20 ml dry chloroform. After stirring overnight at
room temperature, the solution is refluxed for 6 hours.
After cooling, water is added and an acid-base separation is
effected. The base is converted into the HCl salt with
isopropanol/HCl and crystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate
25 to obtain 0.66 g of the title compound, m.p. 235-239°C.

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Example 57. (Method I)

9,9-Dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxypropyl)-
6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

A solution of 1.06 ml (9.33 mmole) of boron tribromide
5 in 15 ml of dry methylene dichloride is added dropwise, in
30 minutes, to a solution of 1.0 g (2.82 mmole) of 9,9-
dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(3-methoxypropyl)6,7-benzo-
morphan hydrochloride (Example 27) in 28 ml of dry methylene
dichloride. After stirring for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours at room temperature,
10 water is carefully added, concentrated ammonia is added to the
water layer and the basic mixture is extracted three times
with chloroform. The collected chloroform layers are dried
over magnesium sulphate and concentrated under reduced pressure.
The residue is filtered through silica gel with cyclohexane/
15 acetone (3:1) as the eluent. The fractions containing the
desired compound are evaporated to dryness under reduced
pressure. The residue is converted into the HCl salt and
crystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate to obtain 560 mg
of the title compound, m.p. 235-239°C.

20 Example 58 (Methods G and I)

9,9-Dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropyl)-
6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

Starting from 9,9-dimethyl-2'-hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxy-2-
methylpropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan (Example 29), 9,9-dimethyl-
25 2'-methoxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan
hydrochloride, m.p. 187-189°C (decomp.) is prepared in manner

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analogous to Example 55.

To a stirred suspension of 24 mmole (1.2 g of a suspension in oil) of sodium hydride in 30 ml dry dimethylformamide are added dropwise at room temperature 3 ml 5 (50 mmole) ethanethiol. After stirring for 30 minutes a solution of 532 mg (1.5 mmole) of 9,9-dimethyl-2'-methoxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride in 45 ml dry dimethylformamide is added dropwise. After refluxing for 3 hours the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is subjected to an acid-base 10 separation. The free base is converted into the HCl salt and crystallised from methanol/isopropanol to obtain 210 mg of the title compound, m.p. 215-216°C (decomp.).

Examples 59-66

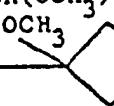
15 By methylation of the hydroxyl groups in position 2' and in the N-substituent of the benzomorphans mentioned in the following table, and conversion of the 2'-methoxy into a 2'-hydroxyl group in manner analogous to Example 56, corresponding compounds are prepared. In the table the 20 numbers in the second column are the Example numbers of the starting compounds, and the N-substituents given are those of the final products. The other substituents of the compounds obtained are those in the starting compounds.

Examples 67,68

25 In analogous manner, the compound of Example 27 may be di-ethylated or di-allylated and the 2'-ethoxy or allyloxy group converted to a 2'-hydroxyl group to give the corres-

0004960

ponding compounds as shown in the table:

Example No.	Starting compound	N-substituent of the product	salt	m.p. (°C)
59 ²⁾	26 ²⁾	-CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃)CH ₃	HCl	115 (decomp.)
59 ³⁾	26 ³⁾	-CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃)CH ₃	HCl	260 (decomp.)
60	28	-CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃)CH ₂ OCH ₃ OCH ₃	HCl	196-199
61	25		HCl	246-252
62	30		HCl	253-260
63	32 ¹⁾	-CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃)CH ₂ OCH ₃	HCl	202-207
63 ²⁾	32 ²⁾	do.	HCl	201-205
63 ³⁾	32 ³⁾	do.	HCl	224-228
64	33	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OCH ₃	HCl	195-198
65	35	-CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃)CH ₂ OCH ₃ OCH ₃	HCl	202-207
66	37		HCl	262-268
67	27	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OC ₂ H ₅	HCl	200-203
68	27	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	HCl	195-198

1) mixture of A- and B-isomers 2) A-isomer 3) B-isomer

Example 69 (Methods H and J)

2-(2-Acetoxy-2-methylpropyl)-9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-6,7-benzomorphan hydrochloride

A mixture of 1.25 g (4 mmole) 9,9-dimethyl-5-ethyl-2'-hydroxy-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-6,7-benzomorphan

(Example 25), 2.5 g metaphosphoric acid (100%) and 12 ml acetic anhydride is warmed at 60°C for 30 minutes. After cooling,

10 water is added carefully, and the solution is made alkaline

and extracted with ethyl acetate, which is dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The compound is converted into the HCl salt and crystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate to obtain the diester, m.p. 180-185°C.

5. The compound is dissolved in isopropanol and acidified with isopropanol-HCl, then refluxed for 3 hours to split off the phenolic acetoxy radical. After evaporation to dryness, the residue is crystallised from methanol/ethyl acetate, to obtain 0.32 g of the title compound, m.p. 170-173°C.

10 Examples 70-76

By acylation of the hydroxyl groups in position 2' and in the N-substituent of the benzomorphans mentioned in the following table, followed by the conversion of the 2'-acyloxy into the 2'-hydroxyl group, corresponding compounds 15 are prepared in manner analogous to that of Example 69. The acylation is effected by using the corresponding acid anhydride with the exception of the benzylation, which is carried out with benzoyl chloride. In the table the numbers in the second column are the Example numbers of the starting compounds 20 and the N-substituents are those of the compounds obtained. The other substituents of the compounds obtained are those of the starting compounds:

0004960

Example No.	Starting compound	N-substituent of the product	salt	m.p. (°C)
70	26 ¹⁾	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)OOCCH ₃	HCl	204-208
71 ²⁾	26 ²⁾	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)OOCCH ₂ H ₅	HCl	200-204
71 ³⁾	26 ³⁾	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)OOCCH ₂ H ₅	HCl	198-201
72 ²⁾	26 ²⁾	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)OOCCH ₆ H ₅	HCl	167-201
72 ³⁾	26 ³⁾	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)OOCCH ₆ H ₅	HCl	200-203
73	27	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OOCCH ₂ H ₅	HCl	170-171
74	27	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OOCnC ₃ H ₇	HCl	195-200
75	27	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OOCiC ₃ H ₇	HCl	182-185
76	33	-CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₂ OOCCH ₂ H ₅	HCl	201-204

1) A + B isomer

2) A-isomer

3) B-isomer

The following table gives pharmacological test results for the compounds of the Examples. In the tail retraction test, the figures given are ED₅₀ values in mg/kg body weight for subcutaneous administration, to give each of the three pain-killing levels described above. In the nalorfine activity test, the ED₅₀ (in mg/kg body weight) in the table was calculated from the ability to antagonise each of the four parameters, the average value being taken. In the writhing test the ED₅₀ (mg/kg) was calculated based on a half number of writhings.

Values for pentazocine and nalorfine are given for purposes of comparison.

T a b l e

Example No.	Tail retraction test			Nalorfine activity	wrigthing test	
	M.A.	P.A.	S.A.		s.c.	p.o.
1	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.0026	0.53	4.5
2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.023	0.36	3.0
3	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.69	0.83	>31.6
4	1.9	>2.2	>2.2	0.16	0.67	11.1
5	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.35	0.39	59.6
6	>31.6	>31.6	>31.6	0.00038	>31.6	-
7	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.0011	0.018	16.5
8	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.823	>3.2	>32
9	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.84	>3.2	>32
10	0.03	0.09	0.38	>2.2	0.004	~3.2
11	0.147	0.68	1.9	1.13	0.14	17.8
12	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.41	0.085	13.1
13	0.26	0.62	>2.2	>2.2	0.07	8.5
14	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.015	>3.2	-
15	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.066	0.028	3.6
16	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.055	0.49	1.34
17	-	-	-	-	>3.2	-
18	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	-	0.24	-
19	0.24	0.50	1.50	-	0.083	-
20	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.048	0.93	>32
21 ²⁾	0.26	0.91	>2.2	0.91	0.034	1.6
21 ³⁾	1.78	>2.2	>2.2	0.97	0.90	10.5
23	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.453	>3.2	>32

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Example No.	Tail retraction test			Nalorfine activity	Writhing test	
	M.A.	P.A.	S.A.		s.c.	p.o.
25	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.03	0.01	0.46
26 ¹⁾	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.0161	0.14	23.8
26 ²⁾	0.58	>2.2	>2.2	0.05	0.93	12.8
26 ³⁾	0.68	>2.2	>2.2	0.05	0.50	8.5
27	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.13	0.031	4.6
28 ²⁾	0.58	1.21	>2.2	0.21	1.1	-
29	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.51	0.56	1.33
30	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.029	0.098	1.06
31	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.0015	0.064	5.14
33	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.058	0.035	7.7
34	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	4.28	0.63	9.1
36 ²⁾	-	-	-	-	0.86	11.8
36 ³⁾	-	-	-	-	1.1	29.7
37	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.67	0.028	2.69
38	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.46	0.32	2.9
39	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.052	0.042	2.69
40	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.035	0.017	2.96
41	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.049	0.015	3.23
43	-	-	-	-	0.0063	11.3
44	1.77	-	-	0.055	0.021	5.78
48	-	-	-	-	0.21	-
49	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.44	0.24	9.4
50 ²⁾	0.58	>2.2	>2.2	0.0008	0.88	10.4
50 ³⁾	0.15	1.47	>2.2	≤0.06	0.009	2.34

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Example No.	Tail retraction test			Nalorfine activity	Writhing test	
	M.A.	P.A.	S.A.		s.c.	p.o.
51	0.068	0.41	>0.46	0.125	0.087	23.8
52	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	1.22	-
53	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.67	0.20	8.47
54	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.13	-
55	0.26	0.68	1.62	>2.2	0.017	9.8
56	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.77	0.22	31.6
58	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.082	0.45	13.1
59 ²⁾	0.026	0.068	>0.46	0.015	0.002	4.0
59 ³⁾	1.08	>2.2	>2.2	0.78	0.29	12.7
60	0.056	0.23	0.56	>2.2	0.015	10.8
61	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.57	0.96	1.06
62	0.91	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.28	10.2
63	0.026	0.15	0.91	0.91	0.05	3.4
64	0.37	>2.2	>2.2	0.28	0.039	9.1
65	0.13	0.37	0.93	-	1.72	-
66	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	1.7	10.2
67	-	-	-	-	1.40	5.07
68	-	-	-	-	2.50	4.7
69	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.406	0.25	11.0
70	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.37	0.91	5.2
71 ²⁾	1.78	>2.2	>2.2	0.30	1.4	>32
71 ³⁾	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.34	0.64	31.0
73	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	>2.2	0.17	3.3
74	-	-	-	-	0.7	14.1

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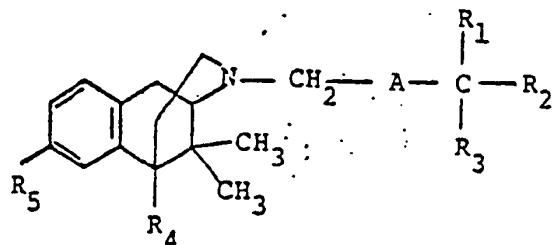
Example No.	Tail retraction test			Nalorfine activity	Writhing test	
	M.A.	P.A.	S.A.		s.c.	p.o.
75	-	-	-	-	1.2	6.2
76	-	-	-	-	0.8	10.4
Pentazocine HCl	14.7	53	>100	>2.2	5.6	278
Nalorfine HBr	18	>22	>22	0.16	6.6	-

1) A + B isomer 2) A isomer 3) B. isomer

0004960

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. Optically active or racemic compounds of formula I,



in which A is a direct bond or $-\text{CH}_2-$,

R_1 is hydrogen, C_{1-3} alkyl, C_{2-3} alkenyl, C_{2-3} alkynyl, C_{1-2} alkoxy C_{1-2} alkyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl,

R_2 is hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl, or R_1 and R_2 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group or a 4 to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl group containing one oxygen atom as the sole hetero atom,

R_3 is hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{2-4} alkenyloxy, or $R_6\text{COO}-$ in which R_6 is hydrogen, C_{1-3} alkyl, phenyl or benzyl

R_4 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or phenyl, and

R_5 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-3} alkoxy or $R_7\text{COO}-$ where R_7 is hydrogen, C_{1-3} alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenethyl or 3-pyridyl,

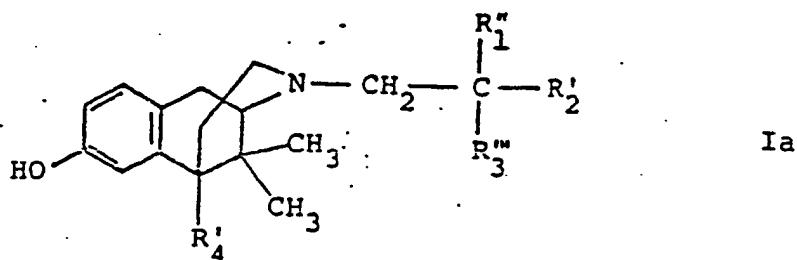
or acid addition salt forms thereof.

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2. Compounds according to Claim 1 in which R₅ is hydroxy.

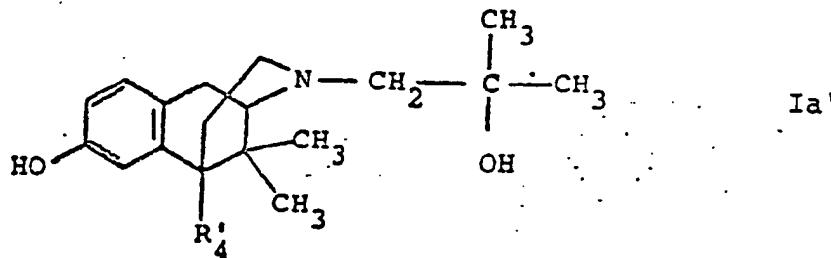
3. Compounds according to Claim 2 in which A is a direct bond.

4. Compounds according to Claim 3 of formula Ia



in which R₁" is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or ethynyl
R₂' is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,
R₃''' is hydroxy, methoxy or ethoxy
and R₄' is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or phenyl.

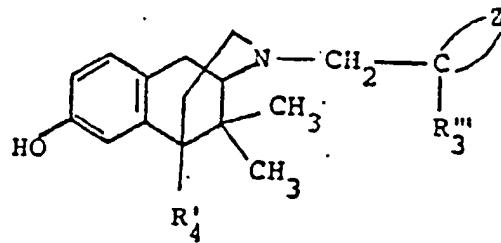
5. Compounds according to Claim 4 of formula Ia'



in which R₄' is as defined in Claim 4.

6. Compounds according to Claim 3 of formula Ib

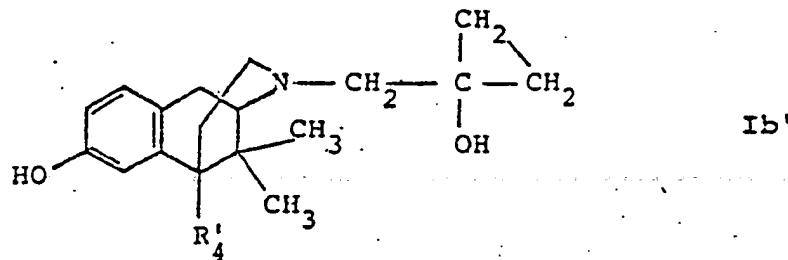
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Ib

in which Z is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $\text{+CH}_2\rightarrow_3$ or $\text{+CH}_2\rightarrow_4$
and R₃''' and R₄'' are as defined in Claim 4.

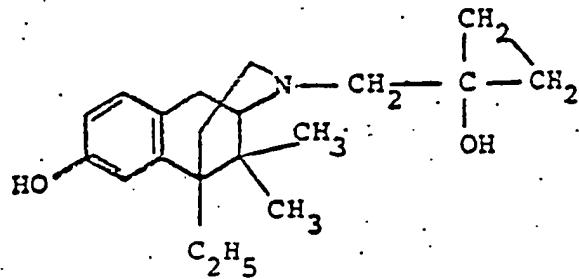
7. Compounds according to Claim 6 of formula Ib'



Ib'

in which R₄' is as defined in Claim 4.

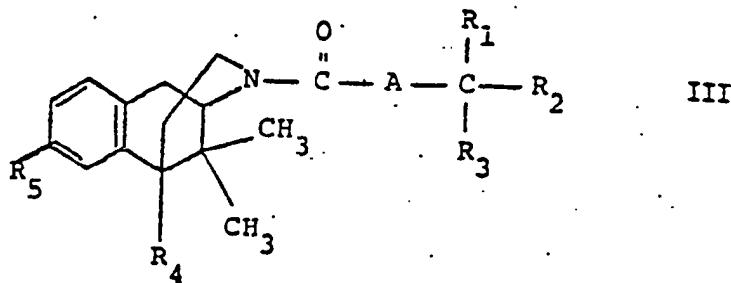
8. The compound according to Claim 6 of formula



9. A process for the production of compounds of
formula I, stated in Claim 1, in which

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A) 2-acyl-9,9-dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan of formula III

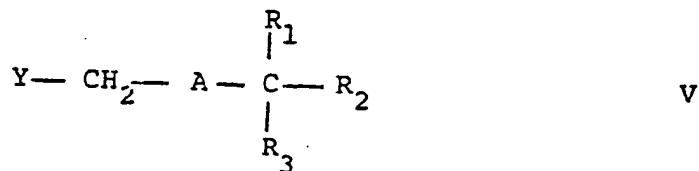


in which A and R_1 - R_5 are as defined in Claim 1, is reduced,

or B) a benzomorphan of formula IV

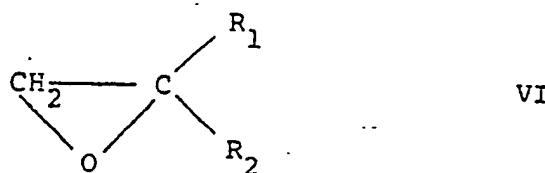


in which R_4 and R_5 are as defined in Claim 1, is alkylated with a compound of formula V

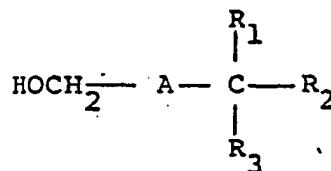


in which A, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as defined in Claim 1 and Y is a nucleophilic leaving group,

or C) a benzomorphan of formula IV above is reacted with an epoxide of formula VI

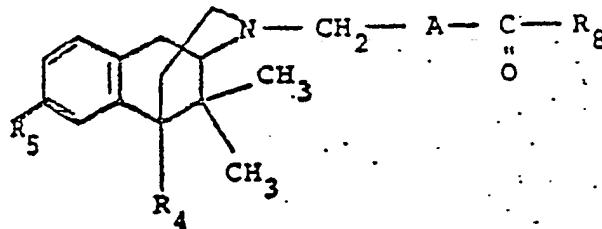


- in which R_1 and R_2 are as defined in Claim 1,
or D) a benzomorphan of formula IV above is reacted with a compound of formula VII



VII

- in which A , R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as defined in Claim 1
in the presence of a Raney-nickel catalyst,
or E) a benzomorphan derivative of formula VIII



VIII

- in which A , R_4 and R_5 are as defined in Claim 1 and R_8 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy, is reduced,
or F) a compound of formula VIII above is reacted with an organometallic compound R_9M where R_9 is alkyl, alkenyl alkynyl or cycloalkyl and M is a metal atom or metal-containing radical,
or G) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is hydroxy is alkylated,
or H) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is hydroxy is acylated,
or I) a compound of formula I in which R_3 and/or R_5 is

alkoxy, is cleaved to replace the alkoxy group with hydroxy,

or J) a compound of formula I in which R₃ and/or R₅ is acyloxy is hydrolysed to replace the acyloxy group with hydroxy.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an optically active or racemic compound of formula I, stated in Claim 1, or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, in association with a pharmacologically acceptable diluent or carrier.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0004960

Application number

EP 79 101 161.2

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl ¹)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	<p>DE - A - 2 315 339 (BOEHRINGER SOHN) * claims 1 to 3 *</p> <p>—</p> <p>DE - A - 2 233 088 (SCHERING) * claim 22 *</p> <p>—</p> <p>DE - A - 2 437 610 (BOEHRINGER SOHN) * claim 10 *</p> <p>—</p>	1-3, 9 9	<p>C 07 D 221/26 A 61 K 31/435 C 07 D 405/06</p> <p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl¹)</p> <p>A 61 K 31/435 C 07 D 221/26 C 07 D 405/06</p>
A	DE - A - 2 027 077 (ACF CHEMIEFARMA)	—	
A	DE - A - 2 606 267 (ACF CHEMIEFARMA)	—	
A	US - A - 3 883 536 (ACF CHEMIEFARMA)	—	
P,A	US - A - 4 087 532 (BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM)	—	
			CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS
			<p>X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons</p>
			&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
Berlin	12-07-1979	FROELICH	
EPO Form 1503.1 05.76			